

CARR-1308

Lewis Snyder Farm
5246 Carroll Warehime Road
Lineboro (Vicinity)

The farm property at 5246 Carroll Warehime Road sits on what was once the tract called "Bite the Biter," patented by John Shauck in 1807 (see Carr-660). When Shauck died his estate was subdivided and much of it purchased by George Klinefelter, apparently a wealthy land baron from Shrewsberry Township in York, Pennsylvania. Klinefelter then sold the land to George D. Klinefelter who sold the 123 acre farm to Lewis F. Snyder of York, Pennsylvania in 1851. There are two possible explanations for when the current house was constructed. In either scenario, the log house beneath the brick case probably was built by John Shauck or one of the Klinefelters as a tenant house. In the first scenario, Snyder immediately enlarges his house in 1851 and encases it with brick. In the second case Snyder could have enlarged and encased the log house between 1862 and 1866. In either scenario, the whole purpose of encasing a log house with brick was to dress up a house at much less cost than building a new brick house.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Lewis Snyder Farm

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 5246 Carroll Warehime Road not for publicationcity, town Lineboro X vicinity of congressional districtstate Maryland county Carroll

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u> X </u> occupied	<u> X </u> agriculture	<u> </u> museum
<u> X </u> building(s)	<u> X </u> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial	<u> </u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational	<u> X </u> private residence
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment	<u> </u> religious
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u> X </u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government	<u> </u> scientific
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial	<u> </u> transportation
	<u> X </u> not applicable	<u> </u> no	<u> </u> military	<u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Ronald K. & Iris Elaine Pricestreet & number 5246 Carroll Warehime Road telephone no.: 374-4997city, town Lineboro state and zip code Maryland 21088

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex liber 966street & number 55 N. Court Street folio 725city, town Westminster state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title date federal state county localdepository for survey records city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1308

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary: The house at 5246 Carroll Warehime Road is a two-story all stretcher common bond brick building banked into a hill on the southeast side, with a porch across the first-story front and exposed basement on the northeast facade. The building represents at least two distinct construction phases. The northwestern half was constructed first as a two-story log house on a stone foundation. The southwestern half is a two-story brick addition, also on a stone foundation. When it was constructed, the original log house was encased in brick, making the structure read as one. The interior layout is now a three-cell plan with modified central passage between the new and old buildings. Northeast of the house is a one-story summer kitchen. South of the house is a one-seat privy. Northwest of the house and in line with it is a banked barn with a ramp on the southwest side and forebay on the northeast.

The house at 5246 Carroll Warehime Road is a two-story all stretcher common bond brick building banked into a hill on the southeast side, with a porch across the first-story front and exposed basement on the northeast facade. The building represents at least two distinct construction phases. The northwestern half was constructed first as a two-story log house on a stone foundation. The southwestern half is a two-story brick addition, also on a stone foundation. When it was constructed, the original log house was encased in brick, making the structure read as one. This history helps explain its unique pattern of window and door placement. The exposed basement wall is five bays long and of brick, with projecting stone end walls that support the ends of the porch above, and a stone pier between the doors in the second and third bays. These doors are both of vertical tongue and grooved boards with a fixed 6 light sash in the top of each. The other bays contain 6 over 3 wood double-hung sash with wood sills. There are also three wood posts which support the porch above. The porch has a shed roof with wood shakes, six squared posts with chamfers and stops above the railings, and vertical square balusters. The porch has a wide central stairway of wood and new concrete and brick stairs behind a stone wall on the northwest end. All of the windows in the first and second stories have been replaced with recent 6-over-6 or 1-over-1 sash. The first story front has windows in the first and third bays, and doors in the second and fifth bays. On the second story there are windows in the first, third and fifth bays. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a flush brick chimney centered on the southeast wall, and a chimney over the fourth bay. There are exterior panelled shutters on the first story and louvered blinds on the second.

The interior has had slight modifications. The interior layout is a three-cell plan with modified central passage between the new and old buildings. The log section is

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-1308

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 2

divided laterally by a northeast to southwest wall. The northwest cell which has the exterior door, was originally divided into two unequal rooms by a wall that ran northwest to southeast.

The back room was narrow. The front room has a brick chimney, but no fireplace. There is a kitchen fireplace in the basement, under the central cell, that probably used this flue. The stairs are enclosed and are placed against the northeast wall, spanning both the central and northwest cells. The entrance up to the second story is from the northwest cell, and to the basement is from the center cell.

The brick addition has a central enclosed stair in the modified passage that separates it from the center cell. This narrow passage has an external door to the front and interior doors to the central and southeast cells, but since the stairs are enclosed, there is no passage along side them to the rear of the building. The southeast cell contains a fireplace and flue for a kitchen fireplace that was originally in the basement. There is a built-in closet in the south corner of the room. The flat window frames in this section have a beaded interior edge.

Northeast of the house is a one-story summer kitchen with sawn and nailed wood frame on a stone foundation and vertical board wood siding. It has a gable roof with wood shingles 6"x24" with 9" weather. The building is one bay by two bays, with a vertical board wood door on the southeast gable end and an interior brick fireplace with iron kettle rollers on the opposite northwest end. Both sides have two 8-over-8 double hung wood sash.

South of the house is a one-seat privy with vertical tongue and groove beaded edge and center wood siding and a shed roof with corrugated metal. The south elevation has a vertical tongue and groove board door with no beading.

Northwest of the house and in line with it is a banked barn with a ramp on the southwest side and forebay on the northeast. It has a rubble stone foundation with a horizontal board wall under the forebay. This wall has seven doors, which were originally vertical board dutch doors on strap hinges, several of which have been replaced recently. Between the doors are five wood louvered vents placed high up on the wall. The third and fourth doors are set close together, without sufficient space for a vent.

The plan of the first story has a hay mow on each end and one in the center, with two threshing floors. The first story of the barn has vertical wood siding, much of it new. The southwest elevation has projecting end sheds, the left one containing the remains of a granary. There are two sets of double doors, the left pair has one door

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Description (continued)

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missing and the other is rebuilt and has strap hinges. The barn has a gable roof with corrugated metal roofing. There are several 6 light sash, probably reused from the house, that were placed in the barn when it was re-sided. The northeast elevation has two pairs of double doors at the ends of the two threshing floors, placed opposite the large wagon doors on the southwest elevation. Inside the barn on a threshing floor wall are carved the initials "R.L.H.," "C.E.H.," and "W.L.L.?".

ksrep3.1a
06/20/92

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Summary: The farm property at 5246 Carroll Warehime Road sits on what was once the tract called "Bite the Biter," patented by John Shauck in 1807 (see Carr-660). When Shauck died his estate was subdivided and much of it purchased by George Klinefelter, apparently a wealthy land baron from Shrewsbury Township in York, Pennsylvania. Klinefelter then sold the land to George D. Klinefelter who sold the 123 acre farm to Lewis F. Snyder of York, Pennsylvania in 1851. There are two possible explanations for when the current house was constructed. In either scenario, the log house beneath the brick case probably was built by John Shauck or one of the Klinefelters as a tenant house. In the first scenario, Snyder immediately enlarges his house in 1851 and encases it with brick. In the second case Snyder could have enlarged and encased the log house between 1862 and 1866. In either scenario, the whole purpose of encasing a log house with brick was to dress up a house at much less cost than building a new brick house.

Historic Period Themes: Architecture, Agriculture

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Development Period: Industrial/Urban Dominance

Resource Types: Small Family Farmsteads, Rural Vernacular

The farm property at 5246 Carroll Warehime Road sits on what was once the tract called "Bite the Biter," patented by John Shauck in 1807 (see Carr-660). When Shauck died his estate was subdivided and much of it purchased by George Klinefelter, apparently a wealthy land baron from Shrewsbury Township in York, Pennsylvania. Klinefelter then sold the land to George D. Klinefelter (probably his son), who sold the 123 acre farm to Lewis F. Snyder of York, Pennsylvania in 1851. The cost was \$2,000.00.

The following year's tax assessment noted that a brick house stood on the property, which was now worth \$2,327.00 exclusive of livestock and furnishings. The value of his livestock, \$113.00, shows that he was a small farmer, yet his furnishings were of considerable value for the time, at \$88.00. The 1860 census may help to explain

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STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 2

this. In it Snyder is listed as a 37 year old farmer living in Manchester District with his wife Lydia (age 35). Both had been born in Pennsylvania. Thus Snyder was only 28 when he purchased his farm, and had only been working it for one year when he was assessed. This was hardly enough time to acquire much livestock. The considerable value of the furnishings may be explained by the fact that a John Snyder (age 68) and Catherine Snyder (age 75) were living with Lewis and Lydia Snyder. The elder Snyders, presumably his parents, were both born in Germany. In 1860 the real estate was worth \$3,000.00 and personal property worth \$1,000.00. By the 1866 tax assessment, which notes that there was a frame barn on the 123 acre farm, the value of the property had jumped to \$6,150.00 and livestock was now worth \$488.00. In addition, Snyder had farm machinery worth \$105.00 and carriages worth another \$100.00, among other things.

The 1862 map of Carroll County does not show a house at the location where the current house stands, and shows Lewis Snyder living further southeast of the site. Thus there are two possible explanations for when the current house was constructed. In either scenario, the log house beneath the brick case probably was built by John Shauck or one of the Klinefelters as a tenant house. This was a common practice of large landowners. In the first scenario, Snyder immediately enlarges his house in 1851 (which would be necessary if his parents were coming to live with him) and encases it with brick. A study of brick-cased log houses in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, found that many were encased in brick in the 1850's, some as many as 30-40 years after the log house had been built, and some in conjunction with new additions. In this scenario the 1862 map would have Snyder's house located in the wrong position. In the second case, the 1862 map could be correct, the brick house mentioned in 1852 could have been a small one elsewhere on his property, and Snyder could have enlarged and encased the log house between 1862 and 1866. This would explain the great jump in the value of the farm in the 1866 tax assessment. Though this was in the midst of the Civil War, there are other instances of brick houses being constructed at the time in this area. In either scenario, the whole purpose of encasing a log house with brick was to dress up a house at much less cost than building a new brick house. Only one other example is known to survive in the northeast section of the County. The barn and summer kitchen were probably built by 1866 as well, and were laid out on the typical linear farm plan. Of particular note are the projecting sheds on the ramp side of the barn, one of which was the granary. These are rather rare, though not unknown.

The property does show up in the right location in the 1877 map of Carroll County. The 1876 assessment suggests that Snyder's operation was smaller than ten years previously. He had two horses, five cattle, and four hogs for a value of \$274.00. His two-story brick dwelling was worth \$550.00 and the frame barn and other out

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

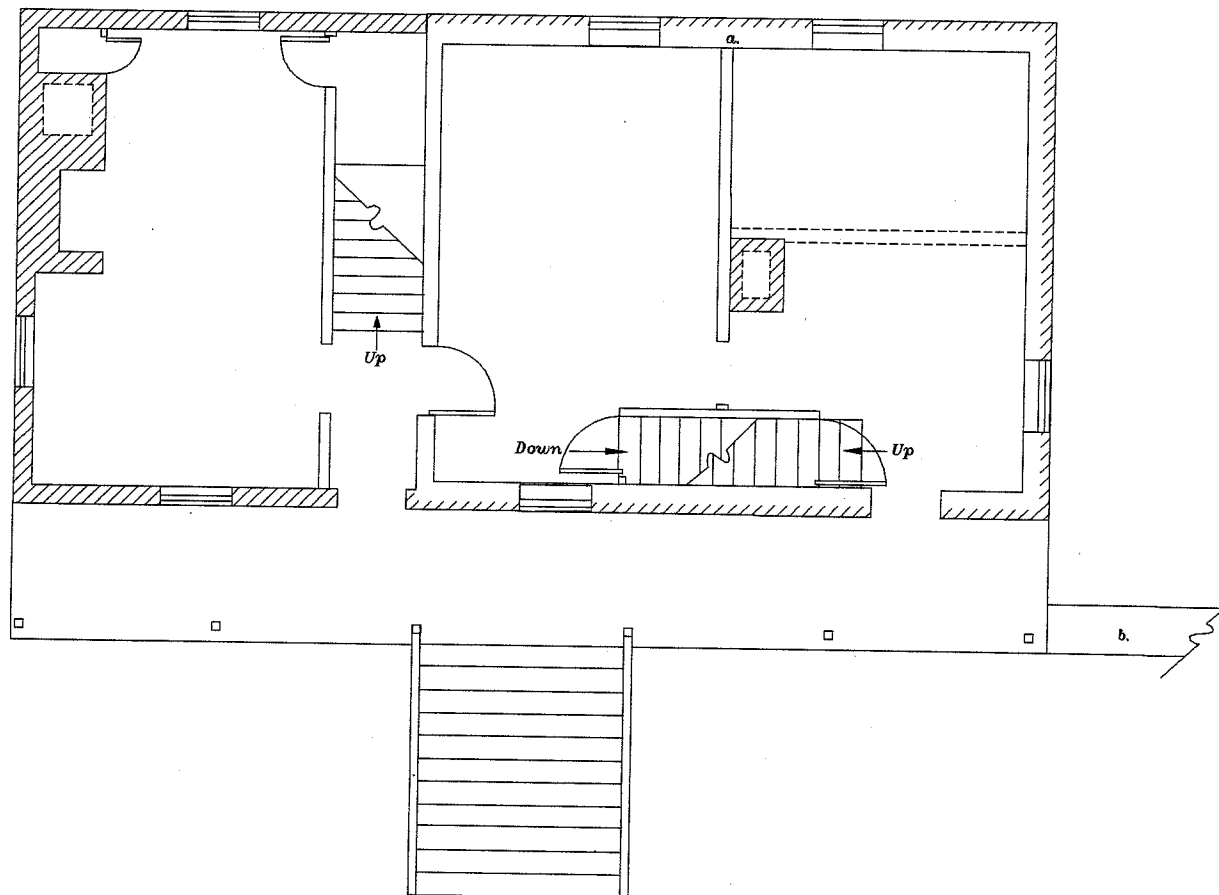
Survey No. CARR-1308

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 3

buildings \$500.00. The decline can probably be explained by the likelihood that Snyder's parents had died and some of his children had moved away to start farms and families of his own (no doubt with his support) as well as the general economic decline of the early 1870's. The property remained in the Snyder family at least until 1941. There were no other changes listed to the property through the 1910 assessment.

ksrep4.la
05/29/92



a. Log
b. Stone

Prepared by: Carroll County Dept. of Planning

CARR
1308

Lewis Snyder Farm-House
5246 Carroll Warehime Road

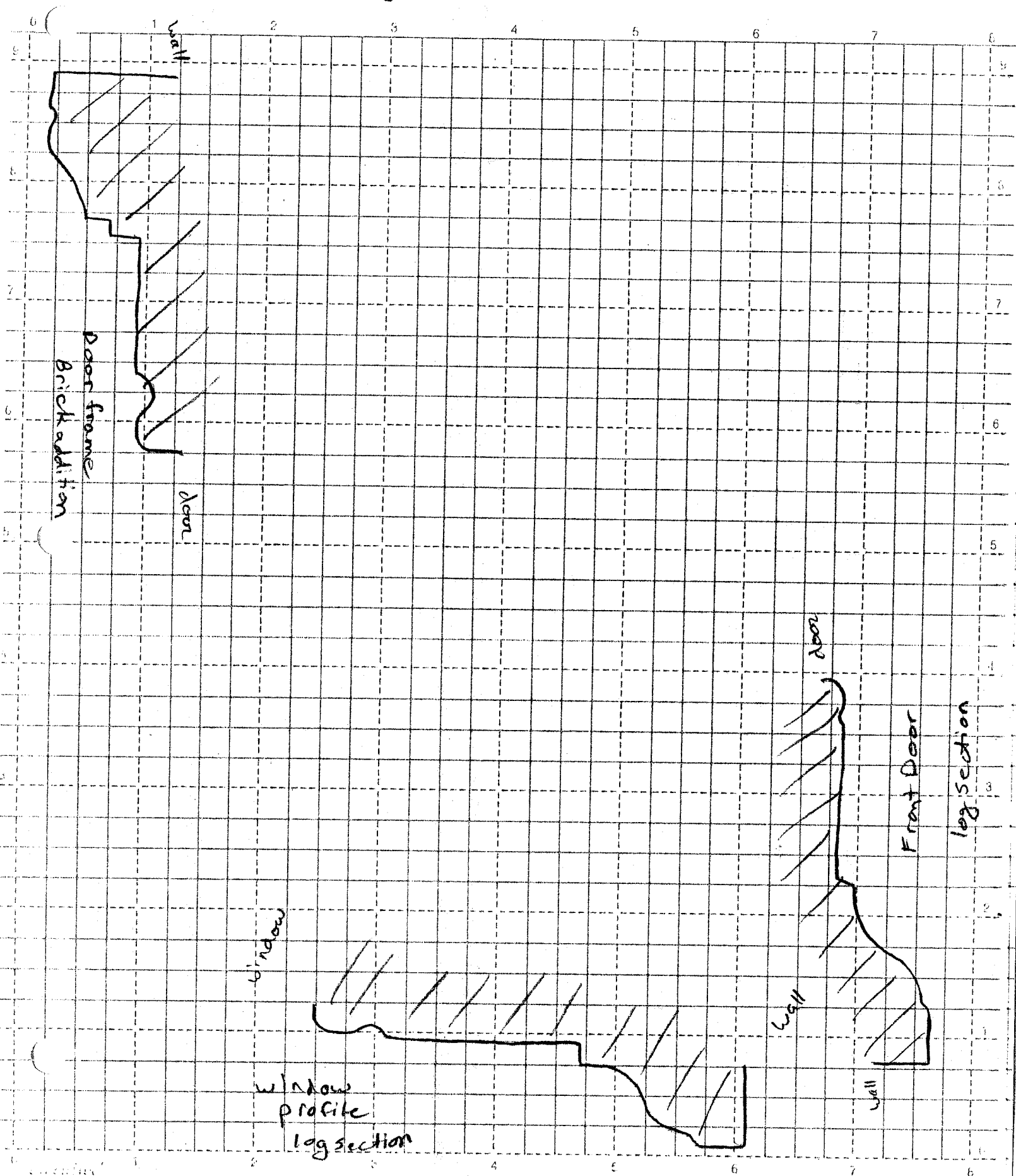
First Floor
Plan

February 1992
Kenneth M. Short

0 1 2 3 4 5 FEET



5246 Carroll Warehime Rd CARR-1308
Moulding Profiles



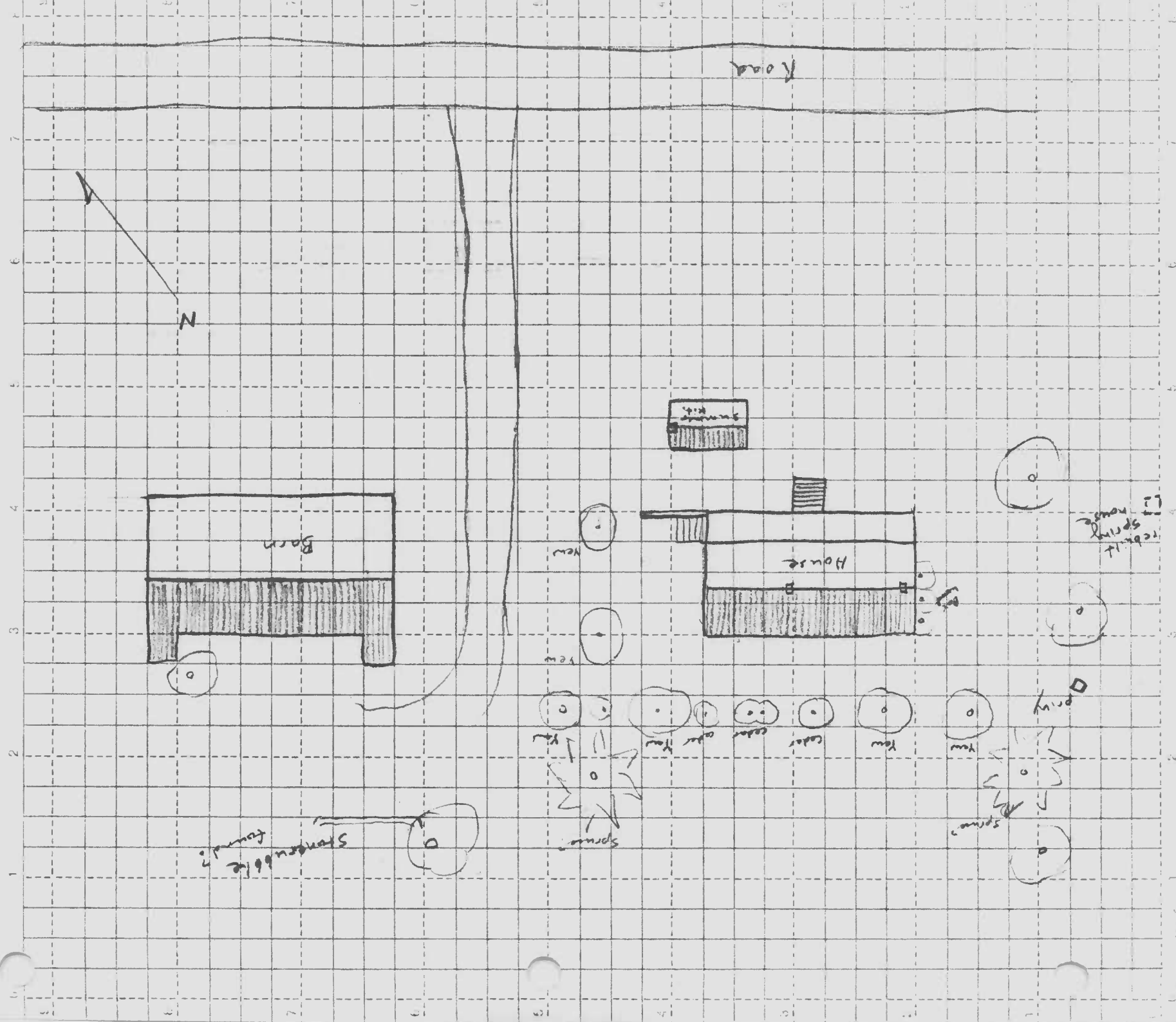
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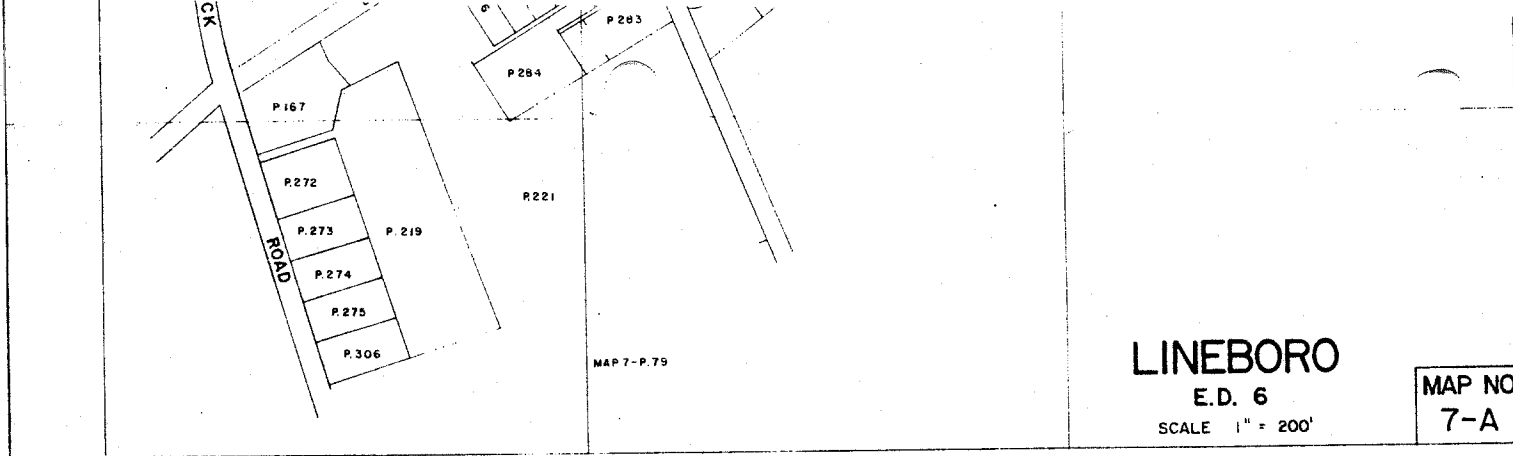
5246 Carroll Warehouse Rd CAR-1308

545

4 Mar. 1992

Site plan

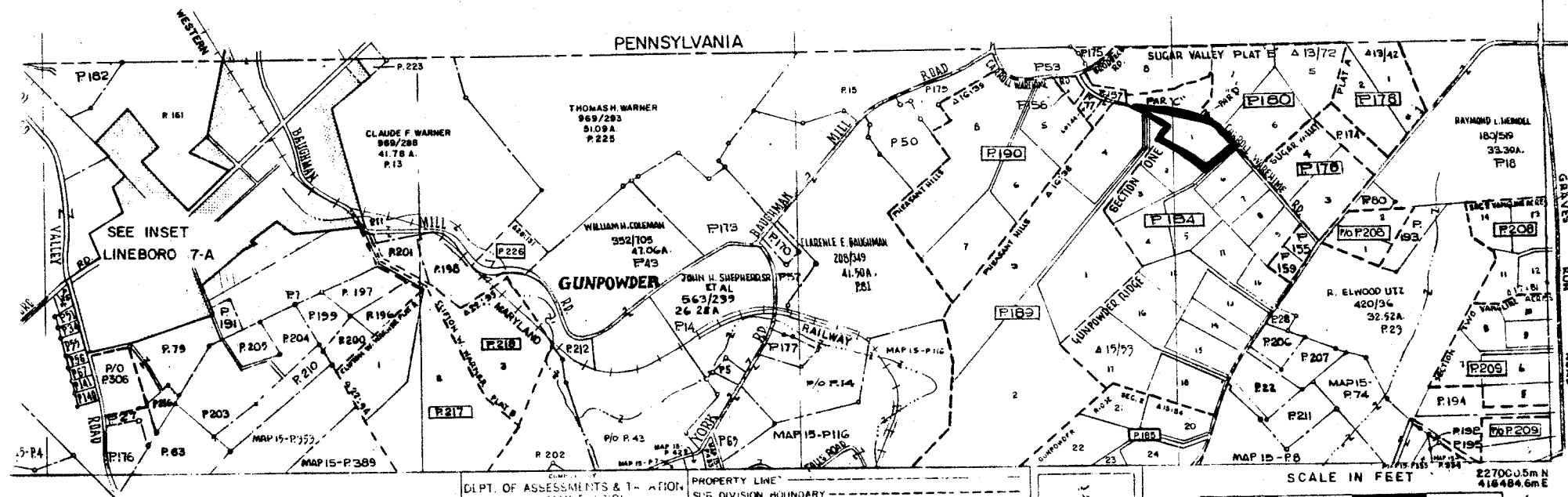




690

687

684

MAP NO
7

DEPT. OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION
MAP DIVISION

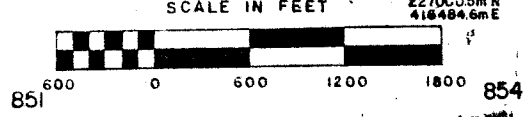
THE MAP SHOWN HEREIN HAS BEEN PREPARED
FROM THE BEST AVAILABLE DATA AND IS NOT A
GUARANTEE OF THE ACCURACY OF THE DATA
OR THE RESULTS THEREOF. THE MAP IS NOT
TO BE USED FOR LEGAL PURPOSES. THE
OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND IS NOT GUARANTEED
BY THE MAP.

REVISED TO: DATE: JUNE, 1991
BY: 1274

PROPERTY LINE
SUG DIVISION BOUNDARY

CONTINUING OWNERSHIP - Z 1 E Z 2 E Z 3 E
PARCEL NUMBER - P 349 ASSIGNED TO IDENTIFY ALL
OWNERSHIP MUST BE PRECEDED
BY MAP NUMBER.

SCALE 1" = 600'
BY: 307 PHOTO: 379/98 QUADRANGLE



CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND 836 -684

CARR-1308
Lewis Snyder Farm
5246 Carroll Warehime Rd.
Lineboro, Maryland 21088

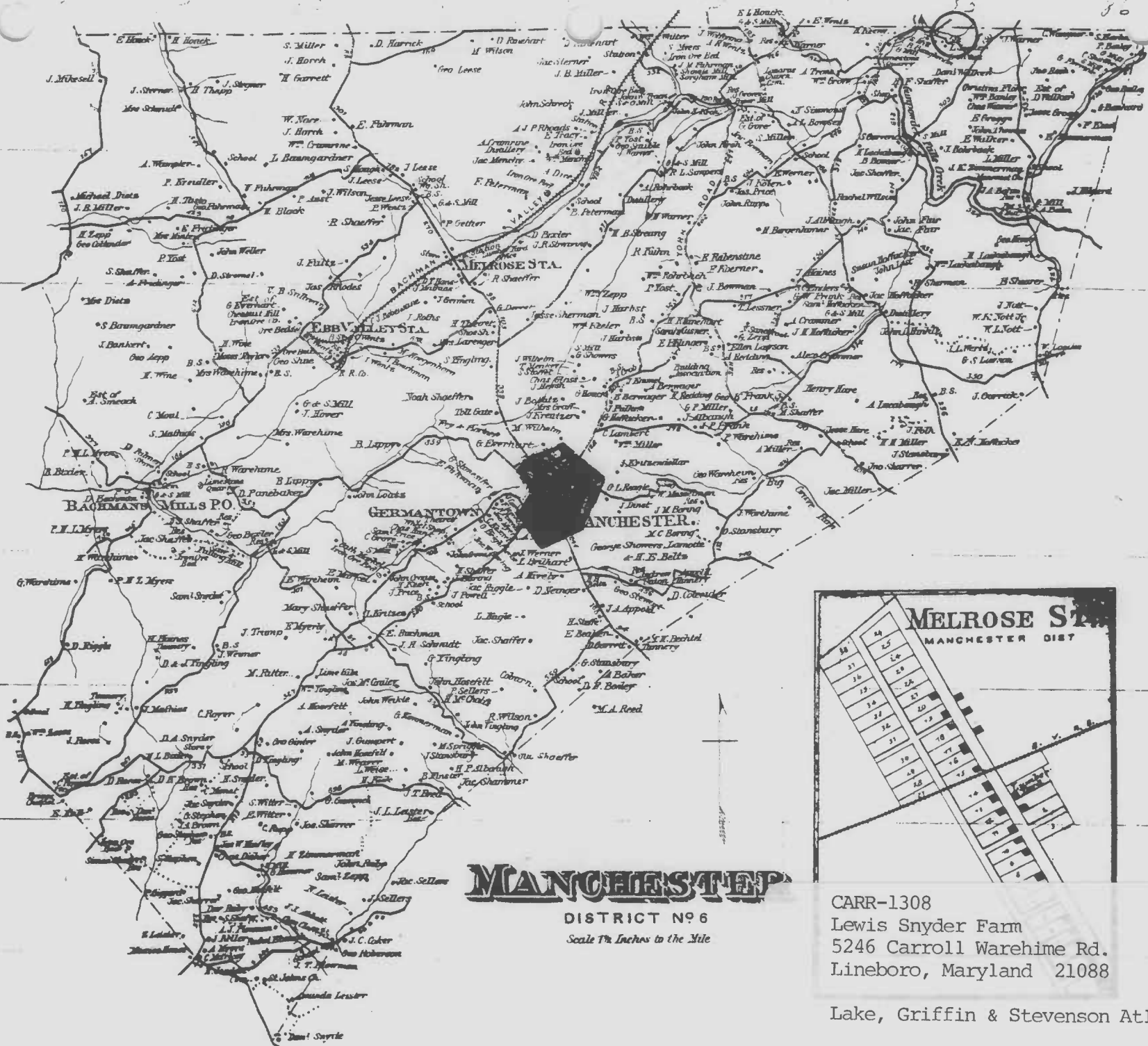
Assessments and Taxation Map No. 7

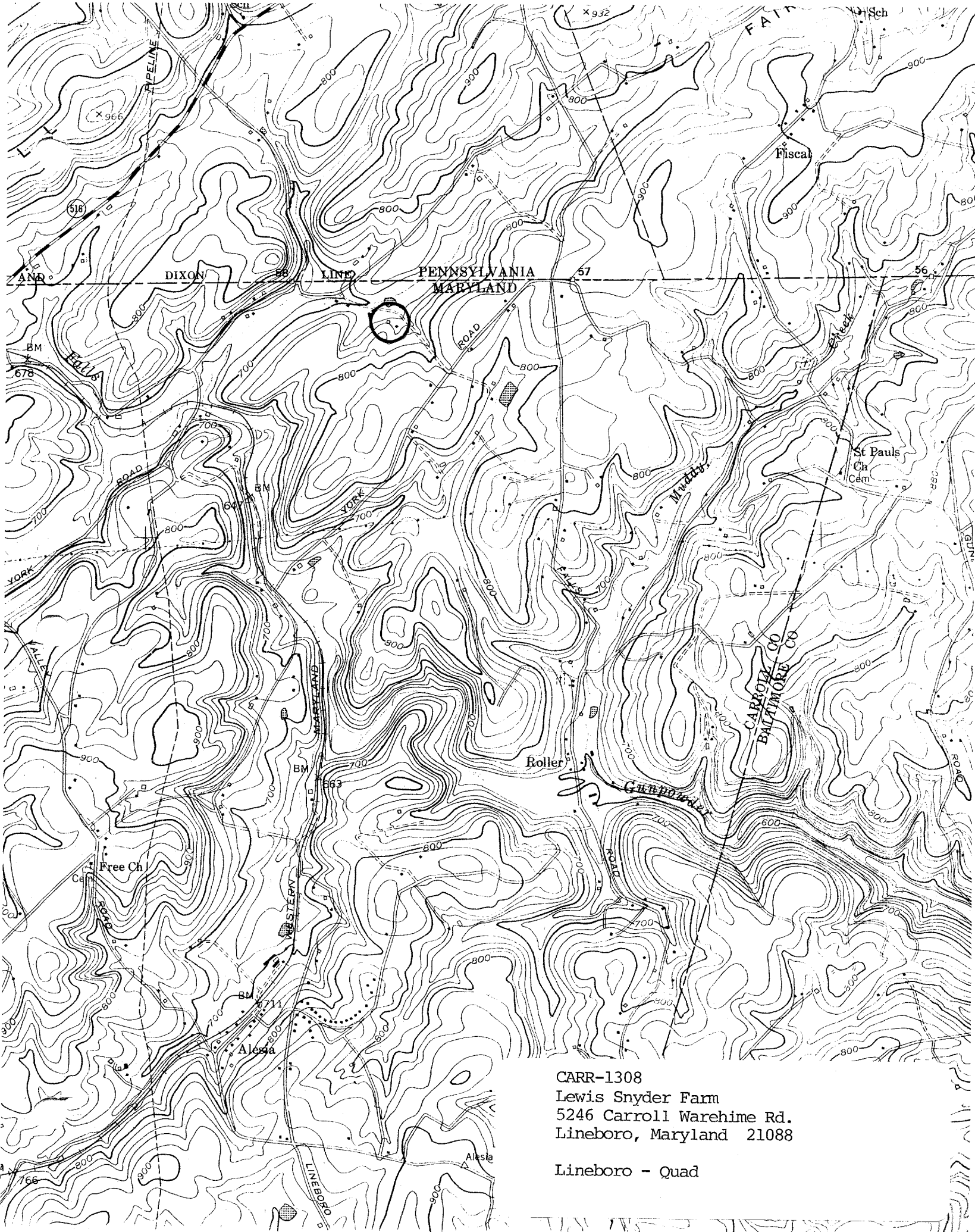


CARR-1308
Lewis Snyder Farm
5246 Carroll Warehime Rd.
Lineboro, Maryland 21088

Martenet Map, 1862

John W. Martenet
A. F. Snyder





CARR-1308
Lewis Snyder Farm
5246 Carroll Warehime Rd.
Lineboro, Maryland 21088

Lineboro - Quad



Lewis Snyder Farm

5240 Carroll Warehouse Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Feb. 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

House - NE elev.

1/6



Lewis Snyder Farm

5246 Carroll Warehouse Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Feb. 1992

Neg. Loc. Maryland Historical Trust
House & porch - SW² SE elev.

2/6



Lewis Snyder Farm
5216 Carroll Warehouse Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Short
Date: Feb. 1992

Neg. Loc. Maryland Historical Trust
Summer Kitchen - SE & NE elev
3/6



Lewis Snyder Farm

5246 Carroll Warehouse Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Feb. 1992

Neg. Loc. Maryland Historical Trust

Summer Kitchen - interior SW - NW

7/6



CHW 1508

Lewis Snyder Farm

5246 Carroll Warehouse Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Feb. 1990

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Barn - NE elev.

5/6



CALR-1308

Lea's Snyder Farm

5246 Carroll Warehouse Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: Feb. 1992

Neg. Loc. " Maryland Historical Trust

Burn - SW & SE elevs.

6/6